Continued from first page.

fell flat on his face. The assassin or assassins then immediately fied through the lane.

I'wo or three laborers going to work saw the crime committed. The spot was well chosen, as the assassin could not be seen by M. Labori until he rushed out upon him, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. He also had in easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led into the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said:

"As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine. He was dressed in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was M. Labori, stream falling into the Vilaine two men of about medium height, wearing dark suits and round, soft felt hats, came out from a path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was guite impossible for him to miss

A sharp report was heard, and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried 'Ho! La! La!" and fell flat upon his face. I and one or two others who saw the deed ran up, but the murderers had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for, and the gendarmes quickly arrived, and soon afterward Mme. La-

There were several reports this afternoon that the assailant of M. Labori had been captured, but they proved to be unfounded. A great number of people saw the man fleeing. but he was either too far distant from them or else he succeeded in cowing them by threats to use his revolver. A gardener named Delahaye got near enough to the man to clutch him by the shoulder, but the fugitive shook himself free, and, turning to his pursuer, exclaimed:

Begone, or I will kill you. I still have five shots left in my revolver and they will be for

Delahaye, being quite unarmed, recoiled and allowed the man to escape.

MME, LABORI INFORMED.

Mme. Labori, the wife of the wounded lawyer had hastened to her husband's side. She found him with his head on the sidewalk and his body in the roadway. She threw herself down by his side and took his head in her lap and fanned him. M. Labori lay perfectly still. Not a groan came from his lips. He tried to smile at his wife, and she, mastering her feelings, did everything possible to ease her husband's pain.

M. Lahori, after he fell, retained enough strength to place the morocco wallet in which he carried his papers under his head for a pillow, and when his wife arrived he half raised himself to place his head in her lap.

It is reported that the lawyer said, as he lay wounded on the ground. "I may die from this, but Dreyfus is saved."

After the shooting of the lawyer, the man who fired the shot ran across the fields until he reached the railroad. He crossed the embankment, and followed the track until he arrived at the level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed, and he dashed across the line in front of the train, and toward the woods in the direction of the village of Chanteple, where he was lost to view.

Colonel Picquart and his brother-in-law, M. Gast, who, it is said in later reports, accompanied M. Labori on his way to the Lycee, pursued the fugitive for some distance, but they were both stout men, and were unable to continue the pursuit, and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the man say, when crossing the marshy fields before he reached the railroad: "If I can't get away, I will go for them.

A number of laborers who were unloading a harge of stones beside the river heard the shouts of "Murder!" and "Stop him!" raised by the pursuers, and one of them placed himself in the way of the fugitive, who, covering him with a revolver, shouted, "Let me pass! I have shot

The man was so taken aback that he drew aside, and allowed the assassin to proceed.

COLONEL PICQUART WITH HIM. Another account of the shooting says that when M. Labori left his house he was a

panied by Colonel Picquart and the latter's brother-in-law, M. Gast. He was laughing and chatting with his companions when he was shot The party was passing the Quai Richmond, and was about to cross the Chateaubriand Bridge, when a man hidden behind a wooden fence, at a corner of the quay, stepped out and fired at M.

The wounded man fell to the ground. He tried to rise, and put his hand to the wound in his back and brought the hand back covered with blood. As he lay there, with his clothes covered with the dust in which he had fallen, he said in a faint voice: "I beg you to give me my stick and my papers." "Go and tell them," he added, with an effort, "to suspend the proceedings."

The shot had been heard two hundred yards away, on the Avenue de la Gare, where a crowd had assembled as usual to witness the arrival of the principal personages connected with the court martial. These spectators ran in the direction of the spot where the shooting had occurred, followed by gendarmes on horseback. The shot was also heard at St. George's Barracks, across the river, where it was soon known that M. Labori had been attacked.

The wounded man had in the mean time asked to have a carriage called to convey him to his house, and to have Dr. Réclus summoned. When the doctor arrived he knelt beside M. Labori, putting a bottle of smelling salts to his nostrils Around these central figures were a small group of the lawyer's friends, all deeply affected. At a little distance was gathered another group, the central figure of which was the Commissary of Police, notebook in hand, taking down the testi-

mony of the eyewitnesses of the affair. TAKEN HOME IN AN AMBULANCE.

An ambulance which had been summoned arrived, with four attendants of the Military Hospital, bearing an ordinary stretcher, on which was placed a mattress. On this M. Labori was laid, and the stretcher was borne by the friends of M. Lebori and some newspaper men, with Mme Labori walking beside it. The only cry of suffering that M. Labori gave after his first groan was when he was lifted to the stretcher, when the pain caused by the movement drew

from him a moan. The party proceeded slowly back, in the middie of the roadway, to M. Labori's temporary residence, a furnished house which he had rented for use during the continuance of the court martial. It is situated in a somewhat deserted neighborhood, the place on which it is located



leading into the main road running to Rennes Further particulars of the shooting show that

M. Labori and his wife left their house together, but just before the attack she turned back, having forgotten her card of admission to the court. While she was gone M. Labori met Colonel Picquart and M. Gast. Immediately afterward a man shot him. His wife arrived while M. Labori was lying on the ground, and Colonel Picquart and M. Gast were pursuing the assassin. M. Labori then told his wife to go to the court and ask for the suspension of the sitting. Mme. Labori ran to the court, gave the news that her husband had been shot, and then ran back to her husband, with the perspiration pouring from her face. She sat down on the ground and took his head in her lap.

During the interval, while Colonel Picquart and M. Gast were pursuing the assassin, and before Mme, Labori arrived, M. Labori, thinking himself mortally wounded, said to a bystander, Just as he reached the bridge crossing the "If I die, tell my wife my last thoughts were

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE DOCTORS.

The following bulletin was issued at 8:20 a.m. concerning the condition of Mattre Labori:

Mattre Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax, on the right side, at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra. The heavy flow of blood prevents for the moment exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscles enveloping the vertebral column. They must, however, maintain to day, full. the integrity of the lung and spinal cord.

The bulletin is signed by four doctors-Renaud. Reichis, Brissaud and Vidal.

The correspondent of The Associated Press at 10:45 o'clock this morning saw one of the physicians at M. Labort's house, which is now guarded by four gendarmes. He said that M. Labort was bearing the agony he was suffering with

"He has been put to bed," he said, "and is watched by his wife. He has spoken, but not of himself; always about the trial. We have strong nopes that he will pull through, and have sent an optimistic telegram to his family. It will be forty-eight hours, however, before we can speak sary of police has arrested at the railroad stawith certainty of his condition. We have to tion a man named Gallon, a marine engineer, thank the military surgeon for almost the first who is on his way from Rennes to Havre, attention given to the sufferer. He came, on whose appearance corresponded with the dehearing the news, without hesitation. But a de- scription of the man who attempted to assasplorable length of time elapsed before an ambu- sinate M. Labori. The man proved an alibi and lance arrived. M. Labori lay on the ground half had been promptly informed of the crime, and an hour, with the sky menacing a storm, which came within a few minutes after he reached home."

The correspondent again called at 4:15 p. m. and was informed that the patient's condition had grown worse, his agony had increased, and a fever had set in. The doctors in attendance are very anxious, and fear that, even if he recovers, his left leg will be paralyzed, as he has been unable to move it since he was laid in bed, He is conscious, and talks to his wife freely, but all his remarks are about the court martial. The following bulletin regarding the condition

of Maître Labori was issued at 10 o'clock: "Temperature, 37.05. No fever. Condition

stationary." There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours.

M. Labori's mother arrived here this evening.

ing interview ensued. Later M. Labori received M. Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of Captain Dreyfus. There is some talk of M. Albert Clemenceau, the younger of the two brothers, coming as a substitute for M. Labori. The question, however, will be definitely decided to-morrow. M. Clémenceau was one of Zola's counsel at his trial, and has followed the Dreyfus affair very closely. While he lacks the magnetic influence of M. Labori in pleading, he

is extremely skilful in cross-examination hurriedly summoned at 2 p. m. to attend the patient, who was suffering great agony.

JOUAUST AND MERCIER CALL.

Colonel Jouanst called after the close of the session of the court martial, and was allowed to see M. Labort. He expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence.

General Mercier followed, but the doctors said that M Labori could not bear such an interview in his present state, and the general was obliged to go away without seeing the wounded man. It appears that M. Labori received only yes-

terday two letters threatening that he would be He treated them, as he had treated others of a similar nature which he has received frequently for months past, with contempt.

The assailant fled after the shooting, holding his revolver in his hand, with his finger on the trigger, and threatened several men who showed a disposition to block his way.

Following is the official description of the as-

Twenty-five to thirty years. Flat, peaked hat,

A force of gendarmes, headed by M. Hennion, Sub-Chief of the Secret Police, is scouring the country in search of the fugitive, and a company of infantry has been dispatched to surround and heat the wood wherein the man is supposed to be hiding. Among the stories of the outrage, it is told that several passers by saw M. Labori shot and passed on indifferently, neither offering to help the victim nor joining in the pursuit of the assassin; also that a person who went to the side of M. Labori as he lay wounded on the ground searched the pockets of the suffering man, on the pretext of ascertaining his identity, and stole their contents.

The police believed they had a clew to the assessin of M. Labori. He was thought to have sea, and the latter when the ships are in port. taken the direction of Fougeres, to which place he doubled back after taking refuge in the forest of Couesnes

A proclamation signed by M. Lajat, the Mayor of Rennes, and M. Le Hérissé, Deputy for Illeet-Vilaine, in which Rennes is situated, has It begins as follows:

"An abominable outrage, the author of which cannot claim to belong to any party, has just dishonored our dear town of Rennes," etc., and concludes with appealing to the population to whatever party they may emanate

THE RESULT OF A PLOT The attempt made upon the life of M. Labori

was evidently the result of a plot. A letter was sent to the Commissary of Police this morning, warning him that it was intended to make or an attempt upon the life of General Mercler. Consequently, the police and detectives surrounded the General, and left the other principals in the drama unprotected.

counsel of Captain Dreyfus, was born at Reims on April 18, 1860. He was educated at Reims and studted two years in Germany and two in England. ompleted the courses in jurisprudence under the law faculty of Paris and gained high honors. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and at once took high rank as a criminal lawyer. He first made his reputation in the case of the Anarchist Duval and in the defence of the Niort brothers, accused of parricide, and was connected with such famous cases as the Uuma-Gilly affair and the Vaillant anarchist trial in 1894. His pleadings in the Zola trial aided greatly to his reputation. He has also conducted many cases involving literary property and copyright.

Mattre Labori is a Moderate Republican, and in 1800 was defeated for the Chamber of Deputies by M Mirman by a small plurality. Until recently he was editor of the professional newspaper. "La Gazette du Palais." He is compiling and editing a comprehensive treatise on French jurisprudence entitled "Le Répertoire Encyclopédique du Droit Français," of which nine quarto volumes have ap-

ARREST OF A MARINE ENGINEER.

Paris, Aug. 14 .- A dispatch from Le Mans. 130 miles southwest of this city, said a commis-



THE LIGHTNING CHANGE ARTIST

PARIS PAPERS TALK OF CIVIL WAR. DANGEROUS EXCITEMENT OF THE COUN-TRY REFLECTED IN THE TONE

OF THE PRESS.

Paris, Aug. 15 .- The Paris papers without distinction express indignation at the outrage of which Mattre Labori is the victim. The "Temps" deplores the "state of disorder into which the Dreyfus affair has dragged the country," and says it is "high time for us to stand up and be ourselves again." Continuing its review of the situation, the "Temps" observes:

M. Casimir-Perier testified to his wishes for a reconcillation, and we now see how far from it we are. Perhaps this pistol shot marks the cul-mination of the crisis, and will restore us to the path of good sense.

The "Liberté," which holds the Government She had believed him dead, and a most affect- responsible as the "apostle of the anarchy that has existed for the last two years, and that has sown broadcast the seeds of civil war," says:

The outrage is only an incident in the era of catastrophes toward which the country is rush-

The "Journal des Débats" says:

The revolver shot is bound to be the end, and one fine morning it will be followed by the rors of civil war, if violence, hate, contempt justice and law and all the fanatical, anat icidal passions continue to poison the air we breathe.

The doctors, who had left the house, had been | The "Libre Parole," which attacks the Gov-

ernment, says: To-day we have only assassins. To-morrow it

will be civil war. The "Figaro" says

In all the long series of crimes on the pages of our history, this is the first time when assassination has struck down an advocate, and that, too, at the very hour when preparing to plead in defence of his client, to establish truth and to confound accusers.

The "Moniteur Universel" attributes the outrage to "the excitement caused by the Government's efforts to save Dreyfus," and to "the arbitrary acts that have been committed in the absence of the Chamber of Deputies."

WARNING OF THE ATTACK.

Paris, Aug. 14.-With reference to the report that the attack upon M. Labort covered an attempt to steal documents, it is said that the last anonymous letter he received contained the following words: "Nous allons bruier votre bolte et votre dossier Dreyfus" ("We are going to burn your box and your Dreyfus dossier"

CAPTAIN OF M'CLELLAN TRIED.

A COURT OF INQUIRY TO LEARN WHETHER HE WAS INSUBORDINATE TO THE TRANSPORT'S QUARTERMASTER

Captain William C. Brickley, of the transport McClellan, now lying at the yard of the John N. Robins Company, in the Eric Basin, was on trial before a court of inquiry in the Army Building in Whitehall-st., Thursday, Friday and Saturday of

The fact that such a court was held was caref guarded. The trouble arose over the dual control exercised on the transports by the navigators, who are military officers. The former have control a

The trouble on the McClellan came about, it is McClellan was lying in the harbor of Gibara, Cuba discharging her cargo of stores. Captain Brickle noticed that the barometer was falling rapidly and that there were other indications of an approaching to be caught in the harbor if a storm should arise

Captain Garrard, a Georgia volunteer offi

moval of the ship, it is said, until her cargo was discharged. Captain Brickley insisted that as remain calm and to resist provocations from was held responsible for the ship's sufety he was entitled to do as he thought fit under the cir stances. Finally, after an argument, Captain Garrard ordered Captain Brickley to leave the ship Captain Brickley was taken aboard the in Ingalls. The following Monday he was tran to the McPherson, which brought him to Br The Board of Inquiry consisted of five m The Board of Inquiry consisted of five members of whom Captains Falmer, Harris and McCall werthree Captain Palmer presided. The first and second officers and a quartermaster of the McClel ian were examined, as well as Captain Brickley clerk. The findings will be laid before the Arm. clerk. The findings will be laid before the Army authorities in Washington. Captain Brickley lives at No. 373 Quincy-st. Brooklyn. For eight or nine years prior to the out-break of the war he commanded Frederic Gallatin's steam yacht the Almy which was bought for an auxiliary gunboat by the Government.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It is reported that a new Italian theatre is to be established in this city and will be ready to ope on September 20. Various attempts have previously been made to establish an Italian thear eer, but they have all been unsuccessful. The resent one is under the auspices of the Circolo Tristico Eleonora Duse. The name of Signora use is used with her consent, and she has indiated her willingness to act for the benefit of the nterprise. If her other engagements permit.

Miss Alice Nielsen arrived here from California on Friday. She will spend a fortnight at Long Branch, and then come to the city for rehearsalt of her new operetta, "The Singing Girl."

The regular term of the Stanhope-Wheateroft Dramatic School will begin on October 16.

Chicago, Aug. 14 (Special) - Walter Hale, the actor, who retired from the cast of "Arizona" week, is to be married on Thursday to Miss Louise Closser, of Indianapolis. Miss Closser is a young actress, known principally for her work in ingenue parts in the Grand Opera House Stock Company, in St. Louis, and with the Olcott and Crane com-panies.

OBITUARY. JOHN O'DONNELL

John O'Donnell, at one time a State Railroad emmissioner, died on last Friday in his home at Eighty-sixth-st. and Bay Twentieth-st., eventy-one years ago. In early life he was a tailor, afterward a builder, and later publisher of The Lowville Times." He was an Assemblyman n 1993 and a State Senator in 1865, serving fou While in the Senate he introduced the ral Option bill, which became a law. He was ternal Revenue Collector for his district in 1869, a clerk in the Assembly in 1872. He had the ling of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, New-York Board of Trade, and the Anti-Mody Lengue, and was appointed a State Rail-Commissioner in 1883. He became president veats ago of the O'Donnell Steel Track Commerce, and the Commerce of the New York Contains and egate to the Republican National Convention 9, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Commerce of the New York Comment of the Comment of the New York Chamber of York Comment of the New York Chamber of York Comment of York Commen and wife, Martha B. Dickinson, survives him.

DR. NATHANIEL W. LEIGHTON.

Dr. Nathaniel Wilson Leighton, president of the tion Board of United States Pension Examiners veteran in the Civil War, and for forty years a minent medical practitioner of Brooklyn, who ed at his home, No. 143 Taylor-st., on Saturday be buried in Greenwood Cemetery this morn The funeral was held at his late home las

Dr. Leighton was born in Falmouth, Mc., sixty-South Paris and North Bridgeton, and he was graduated from the medical department of Bow foin College in 1857. While still a student he acted demonstrator and microscopist with the lecture courses. From 1858 to 1859 Dr Leighton was assistant surgeon and physician i the Kings County Hospital, in Brooklyn, and durng the illness of Dr. Turner was for a time harge of the institution. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted and acted with the medical staff at the front throughout the war. He held a commission as assistant surgeon in the 3d Regi-ment of Sickles's Excelsion Brigade, and another cent of Sickles's Excelsior Brigade, and another ommission as surgeon, with the rank of major, in he 173d New-York Volunteers. Governor Fenton revetted Dr. Leighton a lieutenant colonel "for certitorious and faithful service during the war," or some time Dr. Leighton was identified with larry Lee Post, of the Grand Army. He was member of the Kings County Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the hysicians' Mutual Ald Association. In 1837 he as a member of the Ninth Medical Congress, such met in Washington. Dr. Leighton is survived by two daughters and two sons one of by two daughters and two sons, one Charles Willard Leighton, was adopted.

DR. JAMES L. KORTRIGHT. Dr. James Little Kortright, formerly a resident f Brooklyn and one of its well known physicians.

died yesterday at Middletown, N. Y. Dr. Kortright was born in was the son of William Finn Kortright, a mer-chant of New-York, who died soon after the Civil War. His mother, Louisa Little, was a daughter of Colonel William Little, a member of the New York Legislature and a prominent man in the many years an active worker in the South Third Street Presbyterian Church and a manager of the Industrial Home, in South Third-st.

Dr. Kortright from boyhood lived in Brooklyn and built up a large general practice in the East-ern District. He attended Wilson Street Grammar School and the Polytechnic Institute, and was a graduate of New-York University, where he was an honor man and a member of the Phi Bera Kappa Society. He studied and took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1890, when he was twenty-one years old. After a year as resident physician in the New-York foundling Asylum, he began the practice of mediine in Taylor-st., but soon moved to No. 352 Rod isiting staff of St. Catherine's Hospital. He was member of the County Medical Society and was tumes an officer of the society. He was fre

tilmes an one meaning the property of the country o

NICHOLAS BOTASSI.

The Greek Consul General in this city, Demetrius Botassi, has received word of the death of his so Nicholas in Wiessenburg, Switzerland, on Thurslay, from pneumonia. The young man was born i New-Orleans, La., thirty-three years ago. At the te of twelve he was sent to Athens, Greece, t omplete his Greek studies, and having been grad ated at college he went to Paris and entered th shool of civil engineers in the Ecole Centrals omplete his treek when to Paris and entered the chool of civil engineers in the Ecole Central fiter graduation he accepted the place of chemical ngineer in the Say sugar refinery, the largest in transe Later he was sent by the company to build sugar refinery in Expl. He was made manager it, and continued in the place up to a year say then one of his lings became affected. He martiel two years ago a Greek of Alexandria, who provides him.

SAMUEL G. ACTON, JR. Samuel George Acton, Jr., who died on Sunday

was an examiner in the office of the Appraiser of the Port, and had been in the customs service for nearly ten years. His father, Samuel George Acton, was also for many years in the customs service He was a nephew of the late Thomas C. Acton.
Mr. Acton had been ill for a year, suffering from comotor ataxia. He was still carried on th but without pay. His last active service was as the head of the sample office, in the First Division at the Public Stores. He was thirty-eight years old. The funeral will be held at his home. No. 82 West. One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st. at 8.10

DR ANDREW K. SMITH.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Aug. 14.-Dr. Andrew K. Smith, of New-York City, a retired surgeon of the United States Army, died suddenly from apoplexy at Cranston's Hotel at 4 o'clock this afterno The doctor, with his wife and Miss Allison, was at the hotel to spend the summer, having regis-tered there about June 10. Dr. Smith entered the service in 1821 and was retired in 1890.

Dr. Smith was a member of the Sons of the His home in this city was at No. 400

CROKER WON'T ESCAPE.

MOSS SAYS THE TAMMANY LEADER WILL BE RE-EXAMINED.

DENIES A REPORT THAT THE MAZET IN-QUIRY IS TO BE DROPPED, AND EX-PLAINS THE RAID HE INSTI-

GATED IN FULTON-ST.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Committee, deted yesterday the report published in one of the morning newspapers that the "inquiry is to have an easy death.

The committee will resume its hearings day set by the chairman, and will continue its sessions until it has accomplished the work it started to do." he said. "Mr. Croker and the other leaders of the Democratic party in the city government will be called to testify, and when the committee has obtained all the information needed for a report to the Legislature it will adjourn, and ntil then." Mr. Moss was asked what he thought

Croker's expressed belief that a one-headed Police Commission would be an advantage and conductive e better discipline of the force, and he replied that he must refuse to discuss any of the opinions of Mr. Croker. Mr. Moss talked at some length of the raid on

the alleged poolroom at No. 141 Fulton-st. on Satrday, and the action, or lack of action, of the poice will claim part of the attention of the Mazet ommittee at the next session at which the Police Department is the subject of inquiry

EXPLAINS POOLROOM RAID.

In this connection Mr. Moss is quoted as say-"The poolroom can be seen from my office windows. It is a high class place, where heavy ets are made. Several of my detectives have visited it several times, so there was not the slightest foult of the character of the establishment. was doing a brisk business Saturday afternoon, and hought it a particularly advantageous time to Captain Vredenburgh with a note, asking him If he would accompany the hearer to a poolroom which he would show him and take him into. Tell Mr. Moss that I won't do it,' said the cap-

"That was all, Captain Vredenburgh did not ask my man where the poolroom was, when it had egun business, and did not seem anxious to be informed about it in any way.

"A short time after my man reported this con versation to me I noticed Patrolman Louris around the corner. I knew that Captain Vredenburgh would be likely to communicate with the poo room, and decided that I must act quickly. asked him if he knew there was a poolroom at No. 141. He said no, that he had been on the beat only a short time. I asked him then if he would like to go in and take a look. I did not ask him to raid the place. He replied that he certainly would, and in a few minutes the whistles began blowing like fun. I did not blow them, "When Louris reached the door it was open,

going on. The room was crowded with men betting on the races. The door was at once siammed in the officer's face, but Louris promtly stationed in the officer's face, but Louris promity stationed his men at all the exits.
"Ward had got to the captain, and Ward Man "Ward had got to the captain, and Ward Hahn came running up. He informed Louris that there was no poolroom in operation, and all the suspected men must be discharged. Louris did not seem inclined to do this. He came to me and informed me that Hahn told him he had got to be the people and the people go.

Indition when the pool of the people go.

Indition when the people go.

Indition

regard this as a very clear case against We are not making raids or interesting racives in the conduct of the police except as ards the purpose of the investigation, he re-

PLEASED WITH PROGRESS MADE. As usual, Mr. Moss declined to give any indi-

ation of the line of inquiry to be pursued at the resumption of the hearings. He did say, however, hat all the departments would be thoroughly investigated before the committee adjourned finally. To say how much longer the inquiry will go on," he added, "is impossible. The more work we do, the more turns up. Investigation of the sort we have been making begets more material for investigation, and there is no saying how much longer the inquiry will go on. As to calling Mr. Croker, I have no pian to make public now. Nor have we any programme for the future sessions of the committee. I have been asked why I do not take up one department at a time, finishing with it before going into another. Well, who is running this city government of ours. Why, a club, and whether we strike into the Water Department of will find the Tiger in all of them. "The result of our work of the last two weeks so fithe solidest kind, It is of the sort that will early weight when we come to lay results before young the solidest kind. It is of the sort that will early weight when we come to lay results before any weight when we come to lay results before doubts upon the existence of any appreciable dissards and the Machias to day these claims are so manifestly absence of any appreciable dissards upon the existence of any appreciable dissards are so manifestly absent of any appreciable dissards upon the existence of any appreciable dissards upon t he added, "is impossible. The more work we her we strike into the Water Department or Police Department, it is the same thing. You find the Tiger in all of them. He result of our work of the last two weeks the solidest kind. It is of the sort that will y weight when we come to by results before Legislature. It will be weighty argument for Legislature, it will be weighty argument for Legislature, it will be weighty argument for Legislature. It will be weighty argument for Legislature it will be weighty argument for Legislature, it will be weighty argument for attent its of a kind that will wreck the force little time. Crimes that would send an ordicitizen to State prison or the penitentiary punished by the Police Commissioners either

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S BUSY WEEK.

HE LEAVES OYSTER BAY TO DAY TO KEEP

SOME ENGAGEMENTS TO SPEAK Oyster Bay, Long Island, Aug. 14 -Judge A. reme Court from Delaware County visited Gov ernor Roosevelt to-day. This was practically the ast day the Governor will spend here for some time. He leaves here with Mrs. Roosevelt on the train to-morrow, and will go to Manhattan He will lunch at the Union League Club, and take the 255 o'clock train for Yonkers, where he will address the Firemen's State Convention and a o Manhattan and remain over night. On Wednesisy morning he will go to Olcott, Niagara County, speak at the county fair, travelling over the Eric Railroad. For Thursday his plans are in omplete. On Friday he will he at Silver Lake is the guest of Senator Humpbrey, and will make address before the Silver Lake Assembly, Sarurday he will be at Chautauqua, and from there he will go to Plattsburg. He is expected to spend two or perhaps three days there. Meanwhile he will address the Catholic Summer School, which adjoins the grounds of the hotel where President McKinley is exacting. adjoins the grounds of the hotel where President McKinley is staying.

Mrs. Rosesveit will accompany her husband, except on the trip to Yonkers. William Loeb, it, his stenographer, who is acting as his private secretary owing to the illness of Secretary William I. Youngs, will also be of the party.

FORCED OUT OF THE PASTORATE.

THOUGH THE REV. DR. WIDDEMER HAD BEEN ACQUITTED OF WRONGDOING, ADVERSE ACTION IS FINALLY TAKEN.

Asbury Park, N. J. Aug. 14 (Special).-The enemiss of the Rev. Dr. Howard T. Widdemer, paster of the First Congregational Church, have finally succeeded in forcing him to resign his pastorate At a meeting of the congregation this evening Widdemer tendered his resignation, to take effect

Dr. Widdemer, in June last, was charged with inliserest conduct with Miss Lizzie Petty, a pretty roung stenographer whom he had employed to asim in preparing his sermons when he was threatened with blindness. The officials of the church investigated the rumors and exonerated the pastor of any wrongdoing. Some members however, believing that the scandal would injure the church, submitted a resolution at a me of the congregation asking Dr. Widdemer to retir from the pastorate. This resolution was voted Mr. Widdemer then voluntarily tendered his resignation, but the congregation tabled it and passed a vote of confidence in their pastor. Dr. Widdemer continued to fill the pulpit of the church. but his enemies in the official board and congregation refused to attend the Sunday services, conse quently the pastor preached to comparatively empty

Another congregational meeting was called for this evening. Clerk Rhome read a resolution setting forth that the treasurer's report showed that the church had heavy obligations that were past the church had heavy oblightions that were past due, the payment of which might be forced at any time by suit, judgment and the sale of the church property. The resolution then went on to say that the state of the finances, together with the existing conditions of feeling in the church, made it necessary that something be done at once to bring about a condition in which the work of the church, both financial and spiritual, could be carried on successfully. "The only way to harmonize the two factions," the resolution set forth, "is to remove the

cause of contention, which in this case is our pas-A lively debate followed, lasting until after II o'clock, the result being that Dr. Widdemer tendered his resignation, to take effect on October I. The resignation was accepted by an overwhelming majority vote. The resolutions submitted were then expunged from the minutes.

REVOLUTION SPREADING.

SUPPORTERS OF THE DOMINICAN GOVERN MENT IN A PANIC

Puerto Plata, Aug. 14.-The people here are in wild panic. The revolution against the Government is gaining ground. The situation is considered bad for the Government forces. Surgeons and drugs have gone from here to Monte Christi.

JIMINEZ SAYS HE IS NOT RECRUITING. HE BELIEVES PEOPLE OF SAN DOMINGO ARE READY TO SUPPORT HIM.

Havana, Aug. 14.-General Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of San Domingo, has received, it is reported, news of a decisive victory of the revoutionists near Monte Christi, which place is new besieged. The garrison there may offer some resistance, as the Governor last year shot six adherents of Jiminez after the revolution had failed.

The "Duscusion" publishes to-day a statement

emanating from Jiminez, who says he is firmly

resolved to observe the laws of the country, and asks all that are offering their services to stop doing so, as he is not recruiting. The statement goes on to declare that, despite all the lying rumors put in circulation by his enemies, the people of San Domingo are ready to support him, and that if he were not a just man they would not turn to him at a time when weary of would not turn to him at a time when weary of the cruelties of Heureaux, but would look to some one else.
"La Lucha," having published a report that
"La Lucha," having published for Hayti, he re-

General Jiminez had started for Hay plies to-day that he cannot understand stories get currency, unless it is that there are those who wish the United States to take over San Domingo, and on that account are trying to discredit him in the eyes of the American

ORGANIZING EXPEDITIONS IN CUBA. GENERAL GOMEZ SAID TO BE DIRECTING FILL BUSTERING OPERATIONS. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14.-The military au-

thorities here have almost positive evidence that the San Domingo revolutionists, through their agents, are organizing expeditions in this province. Some expeditions, it is confidently asserted, have already started with a large amount of military supplies.

General Maximo Gomez is reported to be diecting the organization of the filibusters. Representatives of General Juan Isidro Jim-

inez are now in the Holguin District, where they are understood to be recruiting men.

General Leonard Wood, Military Governor, has sent the gunboat Baracoa, formerly Spanish, and an armed tug to patrol the north coast.

A WATCH ON POSSIBLE FILIBUSTERS. WASHINGTON OFFICIALS NOT CONCERNED, HOW-EVER OVER THE ALLEGED JUNTA'S ACTIONS.

Washington, Aug. 14 (Special).-The reported establishment of a Jiminez junta in New-York, for the purpose of encouraging revolution against the recognized Government of San Domingo, is regarded with little official concern at present, although it is admitted that a sharp watch will be kept over the headquarters to prevent any violation of neutrality. The authorities became adept at junta surveillance in the Cuban insurrection and managed to prevent the departure of most o the armed expeditions to that island up to the time war was declared with Spain. In the three years of its existence the Cuban Junta cleverly managed to hide its connection with any breaking of the statutes, and the Federal authorities found no opportunity to interfere with newspaper propaganda or money collections. It is unlikely, fore, that any particular attention will be paid to the friends of Jiminez so long as they violate no law by overt acts against President Piguereo, who has been recognized by President McKinley.

Since Captain Longnecker's latest official report was received to-day, reiterating, after more than a week's stay at San Domigo, that all is quiet in the are so manifestly absurd as to cast reas doubts upon the existence of any appreciable satisfaction with the legal Dominican Govern

SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS AT BANFF. Banff, N. W. T., Aug. 14-Baron von Sternburg, the German Samoan Commissioner, and Bartlett Tripp, the American Commissioner, arrived here to-day from the great glacier at the Selkirks. The Commissioners are on their way to the United States from Samoa, and will visit St. Paul. Minneapolis, Chicago and other cities on the way to the

Baion von Sternburg, who is a member of German Albine Club, visited the grottoes of the Selkirk Glacter and was photographed in a cre-vasse. Commissioner Tring, who had never before sse. Commissioner Tripp, who had never before nversed a glavier, made a gradual ascent of a whundred teet. The Commissioners visited the se home of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist Samoa, and deny that it needs repairs. Both unmissioners may that the German American d other interests in the Islands are identical.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Judge Leventritt, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Edward H. Fallows, of this city, and H. Puster, of Jersey City, permanent receivers for the Metropolitan Building Company of No. III Fifth-ave. They were appointed temporary receiv-ers on July 3. The unsecured liabilities are \$11.60.

against Abraham Schwartz, dealer in paints, at No. 25 Avenue A. for \$894, in favor of Jacobs & McCafferty. Judgment for \$3.22 was entered yesterday against

The Sheriff received a writ of replevin yesterday

Horace H. Eldred, of No. 12 West Sixty-sixth-st., in favor of J. Leach Barrett, of London, for money Judge Hascall, of the City Court, yesterday appointed Louis Hanneman receiver in supplementary

proceedings for William C. Hartmann, on the application of the Continental Trust Company. GOOD RELATIONS WITH NICARAGEA.

Washington, Aug. H - Minister Calve, of Costs Rica, and Minister Corea, of Nicaragua, were among the callers at the State Department to-day. The Ministers both stated to-day that the most amicable relations existed between the two Govern-

..... THE NATIVES OF AFRICA hang tough meat in the Digesting Melon tree to soften it and render it possible for delicate stomachs. THE NATIVES OF AMERICA swallow two or three JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS (made from Digesting Melon) for the same purpose.

| D. T. in | Both are Happy | 600000000000

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